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AMUSEMENTS.

Quaint Music in "Rob Roy." "Rob Roy," last year's melodious comic

opera, composed by Reginald De Koven, with lyrics by Harry B. Smith, will be heard in this city for the first time at the Grand to-morrow night. The house will doubtless be crowded. In New York, where the opera ran for many months, it was said by some music levers to be the most mertorious and pleasing comic opera presented in this country for several seasons. It will be produced here with stage settings which made the performance a notable one in the metropolis. The opera is not only forcibly striking for its beautiful melodies, ensembles and quartet work, but has a real plot. The plot is founded on the romantic history of Sir Walter Scott, and it has for its principal characters. Edward Stuart, the young pretender, Reb Roy Mac-Gregor, a mayor and his beautiful daughter Janet, who is secretly married to Rob The other entertaining characters are numerous. "Rob Roy" is the first characteristic Scotch opera. "Lucia" and "La Dame Blanche" and one or two lesstnown works, although Scotch in subject, have not been treated musically from a really Scotch standpoint. In other words, the strongly marked characteristics of the ottish music have not been made use of no, and the more modern Scotch music as a character of its own. It was written tervais of the fourth and seventh being The effect of this scale may be playing the black keys on the piano, and the more modern Scotch music retains to a great extent this character. The general use of the so-called Scotch or syncopated accent, and the olagalar subdominant cadence, gives it very readily recognized flavor. Reginald music, studied Scotch forms in the luminous collection of Scotch ballads and dances. just as he did Eastern music in "The Aigerian," and tried, without producing any meliques, to give his work a genuine Scotch atmosphere. "Rob Roy" will be

Local Announcements.

At the Park, this afternoon, the new and one other large city, which I am not spectacular melodrama, "Fallen Among Thieves," by the English playwright, Frank Harvey, author of "The Wages of Sin," "Woman Against Woman," etc., opens a week's engagement. It is described as not only a stirring and realistic story of country and city life, but is finely mounted as well, presenting a series of picturesque scenes. The high dive by a woman occurs in the third act, and is one of the great sensational effects of the

"the Other Man's Wife," which comes to the Grand Thursday for three nights and a matinee, has been quite successful this season. Bert Coote and Nick Long have surrounded themseives with a ciever company, and furnish an evening of fun. Eddie Foy, that eccentric comedian who has made militons laugh throughout the land, is to be at English's next riday with his merry company of forty-two pecple with a carload of magnificent scenery in that elever skit of John D. Gilbert's, Off the Earth. Numerous new features make the piece better, brighter, more enjoyable than ever. In the company are such well-known people as Mary Marbie, a niece of the veteran actor, Joseph Jefferson; Adele Farrington, who will be remembered as Little Robinson Crusoe, James E. Sunivan, Arthur k. Deagon and Oscar Had, the acrobatic tramp.

Van Biene and "The Broken Melody." New Yorkers had a rare dramatic and musical treat last Thursday night, when Auguste Van Biene appeared in his play, "The Broken Melody," at the American Theater. Van Biene has been playing four years in England in his play, which is a to the limits of the artistic world. Curtis Lavin. Dunham, an expert himself, writes as follows in the New York Evening Journal of concert singer, known in private life as the wonderful Van Biene and his "Broken Mrs. Royal Smith, has gone to reside in

Melody." "He is a plain, almost ugly, little man, but filled with sensibility to his finger tips. His countenance has the charm of all those in which Minnie Maddern Fiske will begin that are expressive by nature, and serves him well as an actor, while as a consummusician, absorbed in the strains which he draws from his 'cello, its changing expressions add uniquely to the effect of his performance. It is plainly to be seen that life to Mr. Van Biene is a symphonya symphony in which the adagio movement predominates. To witness his performance in 'The Broken Melody' is to cease wondering why an accomplished musician and a play acting to him-it is all a part of his life symphony. In which his 'cello empha-

sizes the theme throughout. "Of course, it was principally the women who offered Mr. Van Blene the tribute of tears last night. The men shouted-enough

which he read cablegrams from Adelina his original creation of John Mishler, in the Patti and Henry Irving wishing him a successful American debut.

The play in which the programme says Mr. Van Biene appeared last night for the 1,045th time is a deal more interesting than would naturally be expected of one designed to exploit a 'cel'o virtuoso. Its hero is Paul Borinski, a noble Polish refugee musician. Living with his young wife. whom he loves passionately, in humble London lodgings, he suffers all the hard- pree played with Goodwin originally. ships of the conventional stage genius. He is patronized by the Duchess de Vervier, who loves him, and who, with the assistance of General Ivahoff, a secret agent of the Russian government, induces Borinski's wife to leave him, in order, as she is made to believe, to prevent his recognition by the Russian. She has hardly left the house when Borinski enters in a fever of triumph. bearing a contract with Beaujour, a famous

impresario, for the production of

his grand opera in Paris. "While waiting for the return of his wife Borinski takes his 'cello and commences to play the principal melody of his opera.
Finally, as he still plays, he sees the letter left by his wife. The bow falls from his hand. He opens the letter, which the Duchess has tampered with-tearing the sheet so as to leave only the last sentenceand reads that his wife has left him foreyer. The scene then changes to the Duchess's salon at Paris, where Borinski appears famous and courted, but despairing at the loss of his wife. The latter appears, but dares not recognize her husband, as Isvanoff, still assisting the Duchess in her plot, is present. Borinski believes that Ivanoff has dishonored him, declares his real name and title, and forces a duel upon the Russian. Borinski, wounded, is taken by the Duchess to England, who tells him that his wife has eloped with Ivanoff. The wife discovers the retreat of her husband and the Duchess, and, with the aid of the doctor and Beaujour, unmasks the Duchess. Borinski learns from Dickson, his faithful friend and servant, of his wife's innocence and the Duchess's perfidy, not knowing that his wife is in the house. Overcome by grief at having suspected her he takes his cello and seeks comfort in the melody that was broken off when his eyes rested on her farewell letter. As the melody is completed and the musician bows his head over the instrument, weeping, the wife appears, and the play is ended.

The melody which plays so important a part in the drama is really a beautiful composition, simple and filled with sentiment. Van Biene's command of the 'cello is absolute. His tone a exquisitely pure and his interpretation that of a master. It was his playing this melody-his own compositionaccompanied by the perfect expression of the emotion of the character, that moved many a woman in the audience to tears."

De Koven & Smith's "The Mandarin." The composer and librettist, Reginald De Koven, and Harry B. Smith, who have written a half dozen successful operas Cayvan's company. He made quite a hit acknowledged than that her seat is in the since their first venture with "The Begum" in the Casino at Cleveland two weeks ago a company of their own playing their latest opera, "The Mandarin." It was tried and reached New York last week, where the Chinese burlesque has made an instantaneous hit. Familiar singers in the cast are Bertha Waltzinger, De Wolf Hopper's prima donna for two years; Adele Ritchie, George C. Boniface, jr., and Henry Norman, who made "The Boogie Man" song famous when he was with David Henderson's extravaganza company. The Musical Age has this to say of the new

"The book of 'The Mandarin' will probably rank as Mr. Smith's best effort in this line. It is lucid, entertaining, legitimately comic throughout, and tells a genuinely funny tale. Picture to yourself the predicament of an amorous Mandarin who in the ccurse of an amour with a pretty little lute rascal of a husband. What a chance i And what a for the would-be Lotharo! for the librettist! Mandarin assumes the costume of the husband, who is absent on a little jollification of his own, goes to the lady and is received open arms. But Fan-Tan, the original husband, growing tired of his boon companions, staggers home just about this ctimmon on the stage the disguised Man- | the hidrous cruelty of his hear; to be seen wife, becomes so bewildered over the varysets him down as crazy. It so happens that while the original Fan-Tan is seated near his front door one of the Mandarin's attendants approaches and, thinking he ees his master in disguise, gives him the Mandarin's gorgeous nobleman's raiment. Fan-Tan does not know what to make of t, but dons the clothes and is finally brought to the palace, the Mandarin's own suite mistaking him for their noble master. The real Mandarin, meanwhile, nas been arrested for participating (as Fan-Tan) in a drunken orgy. The whole affair is subsequently cleared up by the intervention of a comic-opera Emperor and the insidious plotting of a lady named Sing-Lo, who yearns to become the real Mandarin's

To this quaint libretto, De Koven ha written a charming score-not one that will catch and enthuse the masses at a first nearing, for it has little of sensationalism in it-but a scholarly and neat piece of writing, admirably orchestraed, strong in its ensembles, and sprinkled here and there with a characteristic bit of Asiatic meledy. The lyries are better by far than we usually get on the stage nowadays, and nothing was wanted to enhance the joint abors of composer and librettist but a little more attention to enunciation on the

New Vandeville Syndicate. CHICAGO, Nov. 8 .- The details of the formation of a gigantic vaudeville syndicate have been made public. Robert Biel, manager of the Schiller Theater, in this city, who has just returned from the Plast, where he has been engaged in the formation of the syndicate, said to reporter tonight: "While in the East 1 accomplished | top of the walls. some most important results. At Pittsburg with Mr. Davis, who operates a number of syndicate to control and operate vaudeville houses in the cities of Baltimore, St. Louis yet at liberty to make public. A new amusement company was formed and a cite for a theater in St. Louis was secured which will cost not less that \$150,000. The theater in Baitimore is already built and whi be announced as soon as certain papers are returned signed. I have a simunderstanding to pool interests in Gustav Waiter's theaters at San Francisco and Los Angeles, as tar as booking is concerned. With the amiliations we a ready nave with the Kelth nouses in New York. Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Baltimore, St. Louis, Unicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, this will give us a circuit that will enable us to either bring our own attractions direct from Europe or compet New York managers to book their stars with us. The syndicate has some a the cest available and covered with quicklime. talent at aberty in New York for the enor European agents in London, Paris and man garroted, which he is allowed to spend Berdin to look out for noverties. The ofnees of the syndicate are already estabfished at the Entekerbocker Theater Building, New York city. Harry Davis, of Pittsburg, is president of the syndicate.

Notes of the Stage.

There is a prospect that the famous violinist Leopold Auer will come to America Miss Minnie Tracey, of Long Island, a pupil of Max Maretzek, is now in Paris

next year. Ysaye, the violinist, has a brother whose performance on the plane is spoken of Myron Whitney, jr., of Boston, has returned to Florence, Italy, to continue his

vocal studies. Mr. William Lavin, the well-known tenor, combination of music and drama. He is a has recently given a series of most successmaster of the 'cello, and his fame extends ful concerts in Eastern cities. He was ably assisted by his wife. Mary Howe

> Miss Lillian Blauvelt, the well-known Dakota in order to obtain a divorce from her husband

"The Right to Happiness," the new play her starring tour this season, was written by a woman playwright of Germany and enjoyed a prosperous run in Berlin. Marguerite Merrington in adapting it has laid the scene in this country and Americanized

Commencing with the marinee to-day and for the first half of the week Sam De Vere and his company will hold forth at the Emrecognized master of the violoncello should pire. Among the artists are Canfield and turn his attention to play acting. It is not | Carleton, comic opera burlesque artists; Al Grant, monologue entertainer; Flynn and Walker, sketch artists; Rosalie, acrobatic dancer and singer; Larry Smith and Mamie Champion, in their German specialty; Catheryn Rowe Palmer, contortion dancer; of them, and long enough, to bring the ac- the Baggarenns, in a new act, and Miss tor-musician out in a speech in which he said that "The Broken Melody' told the the farce entitled, "Two New Wives." The story of his own life, only a little colored last half of the week, commencing Thurstit from the system by purifying the blood for dramatic purposes, and at the close of day matinee, Mr. Gus Williams will present with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

New York police drama, "One of the

The Sydney Age in its criticism of Nat Goodwin's company in "In Mizzoura." Browning, of this city, calls her "one of the cleverest character actresses" seen in the antipodes. Miss Browning took the sleepy part of Lizbeth, which Minnie Du-

Robert Hilliard presented his new farce "The Mummy" for the first time in New York at the Garden Theater on Monday night before a large and thoroughly representative audience and made a pronoun hit. The comedy went with a furore of laughter and was honored with three and four curtain calls at the end of each act.

Over the cable-the indiscreet cable that tells so many tales out of school-came last week the startling news that Jean de Reszke had been wedded to his betrothed, the Comtesse Mailly de Nesle, at one of the great Paris churches. The information proved subsequently to be false only in regard to the place where the ceremony was performed. It seems that the operatic god was really wedded to the lady on Oct. 30 in Paris, but at the mairie and not in church, as the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith forbid the remarriage of di-vorcees. Mme. De Nesle, whom the civil vercees. Mme. De Nesle, whom the coul marriage has now made Mme. De Reszke, is said to be a charming woman well known in Parisian society and a distinguished musical amateur. For some time hers has been a familiar figure in the opera houses of both Paris and London, where she invariably was present on Jean's opening nights. There were legends affoat here last year of the handsome blonde being present. incognito at the Metropolitan, accompanied by her little boy by a former marriage.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, daughter of the late Georgie Drew Barrymore and Maurice Barrymore, who is at present playing with her uncle, John Drew, in "Rosemary," at the Empire Theater, New York, is the understudy of Maud Adams. Miss Barrytoore is one of the brightest and most engaging figures on the New York stage to-day. She is only seventeen and has already given evidence of marked ability as an actress. or earth, the result is the same. Hence She is exceedingly pretty, combining in a the Savior, in order that we may secure striking way the attractiveness of her our highest excellence and felicity in this mother and the good looks of her father. life, instructs us to pray: 'Thy will be Her course is being watched with excep- done on earth as it is in heaven.' The ber of this distinguished theatrical family. tellew, without any stuff and nonsense about him. He has cheerfully begun his career at the bottom of the ladder and says re is quite willing to work his way up.

Otis Skinner has original as well as scholarly views of Richard III. In a recent inhimself as follows regarding the hunch-

character a single time or read the play indeed, without feeling at once that Richard's influence over men and women, as Shakspeare has described it, must have been of what we now call occult origin Hypnotic suggestion and control can be the success with Lady Anne and Queen the humpbacked murderer had some sort of tended Richard III to be a reasonable creature, a monster only in crime. His motives and lust for power have had numberless parallels in our own day-there is no reasen, as I take it, to make him a bellowing butcher, a comic hobgoblin or anything but a prodigious criminal, a criminal whose dered with the grace of a gentleman and cleared his way to the throne by the exnot the common one. It is always hard to wean the public from old standards, but whether I convince any one else or not have at least the satisfaction of knowing that I have solid conviction behind my portrayal of this wonderful character."

SPAIN'S WAY.

Public Invited to Witness the Strangling of Sequestrors in Havana.

A copy of the newspaper La Lucha, published in Havana, Cuba, Sept. 21, was brought to port by one of the crew of the Earn-line steamer Earnford, which vessel was in Havana on that date. An advertisement in La Lucha notifies the public that on the evening of Sept. 21, Francisco Barroso y Ruel, convicted of the crime of rebellion and incendiarism, will enter the chapel and there make his peace with God before his execution the following morning, when he will be shot in the ditch of

other advertisement calling the public attention to the fact that on the following day, at 7 a. m., Manuel Rodriguez Rivero, Amador Perez Garcia and Nito Santa Cruz will be placed in the chapel of the condemned and be strangled the day after. The execution was advertised to take place in the ditch of Laurel Grove. Their crime was brigandage, or of being sequestrors.

testrors was witnessed by one of the crew of the Earnford. Long before the hour tor the execution 'aurel Grove, which is a square surrounded by a high wall, and ading Moro Castie, was crowded with reoole who made a fringe of humanity on the

The garrote was in the middle of

square upon a platform so situated that all theaters in and about that city, for a companied by a priest, four attendants and a guard of soldiers. He was smoking a elgarette with all the nonchalance of a man going to a wedding feast instead of being the subject of his own funeral. He took his seat in the fatal chair, but refused to wear the white cap, with openines for the eyes, which was attached as a cowl to his robe. The executioner deftly arranged the collar around the man's neck. All was ready in a moment and the executioner gave a turn of a screw and bore down on a lever. In five minutes a physician made an examination of the grinning corpse in the chair and declared life to be extinct. The body was removed by the four attendants and thrown behind the platform upon which the garrote stood. The others, who were colored men, were dispatched in the same way, but were long-er in dying than their white companion.

> to be buried, it was said, in a pit, where the bodies of all the victims are thrown The executioner is a life prisoner, who upon himself. He was dressed in black, with stripes of white on the back of his coat, such as prisoners in the penitentiary wear. Three months previously he had performed his first work as an executioner. He bungled the job so badly that his predecessor, a powerful black man, was called

Their bodies were thrown on the ground

in to finish the job.

Harrison for Secretary of State. Washington Special to Chicago Post. A singular phase of Cabinet discussion has developed, and that is the talk of ex-President Harrison in connection with the premiership. It is not known that he would accept the place, but neither is it known that he would refuse. He is an intense American, and as Secretary of State he would be enabled to carry out some policies Gear to his heart which President Cleveland has reversed or nullified. Those who are close to the ex-President, however, say that speculation connecting him with a place in McKinley's Cabinet is preposterous. They ontend that he would never form any alliance, however tempting, that would in the slightest degree embarrass his absolute fre dom of action, the inference from which statement is that he will ever be a presidential possibility and that he must hold himself aloof from entanglements that might interfere with the formation of political forces in his behalf. They expect that the President-elect will make him a tender of the premiership and give him a chance to make a gracious declination so as to the more effectually clear the field for the selection of another.

The World's Greatest Blatherskite. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. In all his presidential campaigns put together, Henry Clay never did half the work that Bryan did in three months. Neither this country nor any other ever saw Bryan's equal as a campaigner.

Not Cast Down. New York Evening Sun. All the sound-money Democrats, candi-Lates and otherwise, are looking very cheerful these days. They don't look like

beaten men.

THE DANGER OF ANARCHY

REV. JAMES A. SARGENT PREACHES A SERMON ON THIS TOPIC.

Rev. Dr. Ellison Comments on the Recent Election-Rev. Mr. Dewhurst on "Church and State."

Rev. James A. Sargent, pastor of the Hall-place M. E. Church, preached a sermon yesterday morning based on the experience of the apostles who encountered the dogmas of talse teachers and strange gods in the days of the early Christian church. He likened them to those who have been going about preaching lawlessness and inflaming the hearts of the people. The pastor made a deep impression on the congregation, which completely filled the church, and at times the congregation could scarcely restrain itself from breaking into applause. He read from II Peter ii. 12 to 19, and Jude i. 10 to 19. The chapters mentioned are too long to quote here, but they picture with marked fidelity the scenes that have been familiar during the summer that has just ended. In part the "Obedience to law is the cause of order

in the material universe, and of happiness among all rational beings. The obedience in nature that is in the physical world is the will of God as expressed in these physical laws, and the universe moves on from one cycle of eternity to another without resistance; and so without confusion. It is the same with all rational beings who are perfect, who by inclination do what is right. Wherever they may be they are in omplete accord with the divine purpose which insures their highest perfection and therefore there is no disorder among them. It is by rendering this obedience that their happiness is complete, and it matters not where the obedience is rendered, in heaven tional interest by many New York theater- | embodiment of this prayer in this life is the goers, and she gives promise of the brilliant | sum of all duties and the exercise of its future anticipated for her. Another mem- spirit constitutes perfect human character and complete earthly happiness. Hooper Lionel Barrymore, is with Miss Georgia | tells us that 'of law there can be no less excepted from her power; both angels and men and creatures of what condition somiring her as the mother of their peace and History teaches that conformity to this principle has always been the indication of civilization and experience proves to us that we are happy only when we obey cordially the laws which God has ordained and revealed for our guidance.

But in the fact of two witnesses, natural and spiritual law, there have always been, from Cain down to this day, those who denied these obvious truths. They are opposed to law or government of any kind because they restrain their sensual desires without regard to the rights or comforts of others. They claim to be a law, each unto himself, acknowledging no higher authority than his own brutal passion and shielding himself from punishment by strikjustice. Out text portrays them in every feature: 'They walk after the flesh and the lusts of unclearmess and despise govern-Presumptuous are they, selfments. willed; they are not afraid to speak evil of

ANARCHY NO NEW THING.

"We see from this description that anarchy is no new thing. In truth it is as old as Cain and as widespread as sin. But while it has always been in the world there are special occasions when it obtrudes itself under more startling forms, and through changing conditions of society is able to effect work that is especially alarming and destructive. When heathenism was making its last great struggle against the religion of the gospel, when the demons of evil were brought face to face with the teachings of Christ and His apostles in person there was the marked outbreak of the spirit of anarchy as set forth in the text. The French revolution was a period of low political morality when the conscience of the world seemed asleep, when the conservators of law became oppressors of the governed and anarchy was rampant. All forms of law were disregarded and the denial of God and a future life were proclaimed as the cardinal doctrines of the hideous creed.

"Thus anarchy is seen to be no new thing, yet in our day its phases are becoming more distinct and revolting, if possible, than ever before. This is the case not so much because its volaries are worse than previously, but from the facilities with which communication can be held through printing and mails. All the baser elements of the entire world can by these means bind themselves together for concerted

are all in direct antagonism to all that Jesus Christ taught us of religion, morality and civilization, first, because of their denial of God. There is not an Anarchist er higher than himself. He is master of his own action, master without responsibil ity, a law unto himself, and accordingly his own inclinations, however depraved and beastly, are his only guide. He scouts as absurd every form of revealed religion. His doctrine is 'the universe has no maker, is governed by no law, and, consequently, there resides no authority anywhere to pun ish.' They blaspheme the name of our God. and their reason for so doing is obvious. the spectators could see it. The first of the for if they acknowledge God in any way form they pluck up their own system by the roots because the existence of a supreme law giver involves subjection to authority and accountability. "All Anarchists of every shade of difference of opinion on other matters agree on

this that man has no spiritual existence beyond death, and so his nature, like that of the brute, perishes with his body, is dis-integrated. The denial of immortality necessarily causes the degradation of our being, for if we have no life but this there is no incentive to improvement in our spiritual nature.

'The Anarchist destroys the sacred obligation ordinance of marriage, and, as a consequence, the existence of family and home. According to their practice there can be no certainty of relations between fathers and children, and, as a consequence, of inheritance of property by descent. The first fundamental civil principle ordained of God in Eden is thus destroyed.

Such a system of atheism in doctrine and of degradation of human nature in practice threatens alike both the church and state, and is a peril to our civil government. To the extent that anarchy exists there can be no state and there can be

HOW TO AVERT THE DANGER. "The important thing that concerns us is how to avert the danger which threatens from these Anarchists. There is so much that is revolting in their methods that the dread of the disease is perhaps its own antidote. These false and dangerous and revolutionary doctrines that under the freedom of our political life are permitted to be taught have and will produce fruit. The real danger to our free institutions arises from causes growing out of the very freedom of our laws and the present trend of our public policy. One of our dangers is the unrestricted admission of outlaws from abroad. We have as a nation quarantine regulations against infectious diseases, comprehensive in the scope and in the main energetic in their execution. But the worst villain, steeped in every kind of lawlessness in theory and gullty of every crime in act, is permitted to come in, to proclaim all his outrageous doctrines before our people and illustrate them by deeds of grossest These offsecurings of all nations must be excluded, or, if they have already crept in, must be seized on the first overt act or utterance and dealt with by the most summary process known to our law. We flowing lawless Anarchists.

must protect ourselves against these in-These thousands of Anarchists who come to agitate our workmen, to preach resistance to law among the swarms of vicious foreigners who care nothing for our government, can overthrow the foundations of our society unless we awake to our peril. On the other hand, we would welcome all emigrants from all nations if they come to be Americans; if they come to study and know and obey our laws; if they come to reaching, affecting the welfare of the whole be loyal to all the institutions that make us just and good and great. Our church and state must be kept apart; our public press must be kept pure, and our public men must be socially pure and ever be models of virtue, honesty and integrity. Our Nation has been blessed with principles of government admitted to be the ighest, and we have been blessed with a development which indicates real, and, as relations to exist in the future should be we hope, permanent growth. We are be- particularly careful not to say or do any-

and destinies has been aroused with astonishing unanimity in different lands. In the United States, on certain occasions, this same national spirit has been aroused; more especially since the war of the rebellion has there been a marked feeling of national love. That feeling has recently manifested itself in the waving of the old flag from almost every home in our land. been preserved, and it bears aloft some-

thing different from those of other nations, and we believe in the sovereign States, There has been some expression of opinion onistic government. We cannot lift the veil of the future; we cannot foretell the result of the union of various peoples, of the development of sectional interests, and of the end of the religious conflicts which may arise in our land. But it is evident that there are dangers, and that they will not be any less a force when our seventy millions have grown to two hundred millions. "It is our duty, our imperative duty under God, to cultivate a patriotism and a natrial and religious views and interests can-

involve peculiar rights, privileges, duties

not rend them asunder. 'Our national life is to be the product of all the various interests of the Nation, the fruit of our liberty, our wealth, our power. our culture and our religion. We must prove that a people ruling themselves can have an honest ballot, pure officials and a well-governed Nation. States and cities. We must clevate the masses by the gospel of the Son of God, so as to make them complete, for there every thing submits to of the Son of God, so as to make them worthy of being freemen. We must be a nationality in which the people, the whole of the people reign, but under God, subject given to us by Him and attaining the destiny appointed by Him. Our mission is to organize liberty. Liberty and order have hitherto been separated. The world has had liberty without order. But liberty, through order, has, on a large national scale, been exemplified but once, and that by these United States. This is the ark of terday, and the probabilities are that he the covenant our God has appointed us to will recover. From midnight Saturday defend. We fear no foreign foe, we dread no crowned invader, but our menace comes from among ourselves. The greed of power among politicians, the greed of selfish capitalists, the threatening tyranny of ignorant combines are all evils we must banish or our liberties will be undermined. God. who has been our deliverer during a century past, will still be with us."

CHURCH AND STATE.

Rev. F. E. Dewhurst's Sermon at Plym-

outh Church on Civic Religion. Rev. F. E. Dewhurst, pastor of Plymouth Church, delivered another of his Sunday evening talks on civic religion last night, taking for his subject "The Relation of Church and State." He began with an illustration. He told of a sketching party which went out in a boat to sketch the coast. They started to work and got their outlines drawn and when they looked up from their work they found that everything had changed. The same scenes were before them, but the tide had carried the boat around so that they saw the same objects from a different point of view. So it was with the subject at hand, he said. People were wont to consider the relation of the years ago. But since the terms "church" and "state" had been formed, at least one had changed in meaning so that the subject would have to be considered from a different standpoint now.

From time immemorial men had been studying the question. It was still a question in modern times. In England the question came up as to the disestablishment of the church. In the United States it came up on the question of the use of the Bible in the public schools or when some excited Congressman rose to declare that the word "God" would have to be inserted in the Constitution if the Nation was to be

The idea of state had changed. In order idea of state under three general conceptions as follows: The Oriental, which meant conquest without incorporation of nen for the small sum of \$1.90, and on his the conquered; the Roman, which was conquest without incorporation, and the Engish, which was incorporation with representation. Or the three conceptions might be classified as imperialism, legalism and

Unuer the first conception the divine ight of kings was taken for granted. The he state. But evolution disclosed the idea of human rights and privileges and caused he divine right of kings to be questioned. The conception of human privileges took the place of the mandate of kings. Then came the idea, which in the social world s called individualism, and which in the political world is known as democracy. It brought with it a conception of human luties. Not only was the individual, formng a part of a state, to be the recipient of favors, but was to be looked upon as one aving obligations to perform for the state. In the first instance, when the state neant imperialism, the church also meant mperialism. There was no idea of democracy when Pope Gregory compelled the Emperor of Germany to stand three days n his bare feet in the snow. It was not he church pitted against the state, as the meaning of these terms are understood

now, but one form of imperialism pitted It was not until the intermediate period, or the time of legalism, that there was any state. Then the two began to drift apart, so that the idea of a union grew less probable from time to time. It had now reached a point in this country where there seemed to be no hope of any sort of a union, and yet the speaker thought that a complete union on a democratic basis was desirable. He held that not until democracy had become a religious movement could it hope to gain the victory. He thought the two conceptions of church and state developed side by side, and coming out so that their relation in its true form should be understood, would show the possibility of a more significant union of the two than heretofore thought of. As man came to realize more fully his political and secular duties, a new union on the basis of the new idea of what the church and state are would be easy. A conception of the state which is more spiritual was great the defeated party. the state which is more spiritual was growing and a conception of the church which is more secular was being formed. The two would come together and offer the only hope for the future, for it was only upon realize his full privileges and to perform his full duties that he could hope for the

HAND OF GOD IN IT. Rev. D. J. Eilison Refers to the Result of the Election.

First Baptist Church yesterday morning, notwithstanding the blustery, wintry weather. In the course of his sermon the the Bowen-Merrill Company for the sum of pastor, Rev. D. J. Ellison, touched on the great political battle which has been won by those who believe in upholding morality and truth. The subject of his discourse was "How to Sympathize." He preached frem Isalah 1, 4; "The Lord God hath given me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary." To know how to sympathize with those

in distress, the pastor said, calls for the highest and best cultivation in the human heart. While many feel for those in distress, but few have the necessary tact and ability to express the sympathy they feel in season. He thought that now a great victory has been won, it is the duty of the victors to be sympathetic and kindiy toward those who have honest differences of opinion. He believed that the hand of God was plainly perceptible in the victory that has been won and that this is a season that ought to be devoted to thanksgiving on account of the triumph of the right. A. the same time, he said that it is not a time that ought to be given to boisterous and tumultubus demonstrations. The questions that have been settled are so great and farcountry, that the result should be received with deep thought, instead of wild demonstrations. Toward those who have been defeated he thought the victors should observe a sympathetic attitude, ready to speak a word of consolation in season, instead of stirring up pessions and embitter-ing the minds of the vanquished. He thought that those who hope for amicable coming more and more united, for the heart of the people has been and will be for the widen the breach. On the contrary, efforts right. Our land is the land of hope, but the at conciliation should be exerted, so that

land of hope may not be the land of reali- the whole Nation may be united and enjoy The consciousness that peculiar the common blessings and prosperity of the race and language and history and custom | country.

READS UPSIDE DOWN.

Rev. A. W. Mann, of Gambier, O., a deaf

Accomplishment of Rev. A. W. Mann, a Deaf and Dumb Missionary.

and dumb Episcopal minister, preached yesterday afternoon at Christ Church to deaf mutes. He is a general missionary Let the old flag wave, for it was given to deaf mutes. He is a general missionary us of God through blood, by blood it has in the church work among the deaf in the mid-Western dioceses and is a Hoosier by birth. He was educated in this city in forming one sovereign Nation, with one 1850 and taught in the Michigan Institution government, one hope and one destiny. in 1867, entering upon missionary work in by some of our people that amid the development of conflicting interests our vast of the pencil. In conversing by writing country might eventually fall to pieces, so with a person who is not a mute he writes as to be under separate and perhaps antag- upside down so that the other may read th v. crds as he writes while standing opposite rim. He can write upside down as repidiy as the ordinary way. He is also abie to reverse, just as rapidly, showing that the intermingling of the two ways of writing does not bother him in the least. He has been writing in this remarkable mer ner for the last ten years and taught himself the annoyance in writing in the ordinary way tional thought and sentiment and life, and and handing the paper to the man with thus form a strong bond of union, and so v hom he was communicating to read. Ancement the different parts of our country other accomplishment is his faculty of together that conflicting political, indus- reading writing that is upside down. While the other party in a communication is writing Rev. Mann, standing opposite, reads readily the writing presented to him upside down while the pencil of the other is forming the letters. Last night, while waiting for a train at the Union Station, h

IN THE SUBURBS.

Brakeman Lines's Story.

Brakeman J. C. Lines, of the Big Four

railroad, who so narrowly escaped being crushed beneath the wheels of his train last Friday night, was resting easier yesuntil 7 o'clock yesterday morning his suffering was most intense. Between these hours he continually spat up blood. Dr. Brown visited the injured man several times yesterday, and says that, though there is evidence of internal injuries his chances for recovery are good. He will to the conclusion that at least half of the probably be moved to his home at Ridge-way. O., to-day. His story briefly told is that five tramps who were under the influence of liquor boarded the train at Anderson, got off at Fortville when the train made a siding for the east-bound passenger, and asked if the freight would stop at Oakland. They were given a negative answer. They continued on the train, however, and as it was running down the hill this side of Oakland, Lines, who was in the engine cab, discovered that they were setting the brakes. He climbed to the top of the train and released the two brakes they had set, and, as they finished setting the third, he released that also. dered them off the train, but told them to wait until it began to climb the hill on the other side, when it would be going slow nough for them to jump off in safety. in the face with his fist and floored him. Then they rolled him down between the cars. He struck the deadwood and clutched to save himself, but failed and fell down between the trucks. Several cars passed over him before a brace bolt on an iron brake beam caught his left foot and began dragging him. The last thing that he remembers is that he in some panaged to pull himself onto the brake beam, where he was found still unconscious about an hour after the train had reached the yards at Brightwood

West Indianapolis Horsethieves Ar-

young toughs of West Indianapolis, who are continually getting themselves trouble in that suburb, were arrested about midnight Saturday night, charged with horse stealing. G. A. Sallutt, of No. 131 River avenue, is the owner of a horse valued at \$50. Friday he staked the horse out on the commons to pasture. When he returned in the evening for the animal it was missing. The horse was found in the possession of veterinary sugeon Hoffman, of the suburb, who claimed that he had purchased it of Frank Hohn and John Brenthe young men arrested. When arrested they claimed that they had bought the horse from a boy who, they said, nived on Division street, near the Big Four shops, in this city. They say that they can prove their assertions by several members of the gang of ruffians with whom they associate in the suburb. After he had been landed jail Brennen swere at the officers, and told them that if he got cut this time he would never be put in again unless he was clubbed into insensibility first, and that he would try to kill at least one of the of-ficers before they accomplished his arrest. Both boys were released on bond last night, the bonds being for the amount of 500 each. Their cases will be called in Magistrate Herig's court to-morrow morn-

ing at 9 o'clock.

Fired Across the Street. The young men of West Indianapolis who elebrated the political victory by firing a cannon on the streets of that suburb last Thursday morning say that their actions have been greatly magnified by the reports that have appeared in the newspapers. They say that they did not fire at the window of George Losh's house as charged, but placed their cannon on the lawn between the walk and the gutter and fired diagonally across the street away from the house. They say that they ordered no one to remove Bryan's picture from the window and that no one appeared and asked them not to fire the cannon. Mr. Losh was at work and did not return home until noon. He did not pursue them, and they say they did not refuse pay for the window he claims they damaged. They say that no window was broken while they were there, and a disinterested party who viewed it later says that it looked as though a stone had been thrown through it. The jollifiers say they used no wads in charging the cannon, which has a bore less than two inches in diameter and is but twenty inches long. But two of the par-ticipants have been placed under bond and

Quarters for Library.

The West Indianapolis Republican Club has agreed to give up its present quarters the condition that man would attempt to to the School Board for the purpose of allowing it to establish a library in the building now occupied by the club at the corner of Morris street and River avenue. A committee has been appointed, which includes a representative from each ward in the suburb. The committee is to look for other suitable clubrooms. A public library will be established in the building as soon as A large congregation was present at the the club vacates, providing Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, the owner, will lease it to the School Board for that purpose. The board has already purchased 1,500 volumes from \$1.600. These, with the books now on hand in the school libraries, will furnish a good start for the new library. There still remains about \$1,000 in the library fund. Miss Gertrude Hiligoss has been appointed librarian for the new institution.

> Tie Football Game. The West Indianapolis and Polar Bears

football teams played another tie game at Brighton Beach yesterday afternoon, the score being 4 to 4. The game was a series of exciting runs, and the interference and general team work of both elevens was

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Stress to Which They Were Subjected by the Free-Silver Crase.

New York Tribune. One official of a leading bank made the statement that as a result of the free-silver scare there had been as much as \$50,-000 000 withdrawn from the different savings

banks in New York during the recent political campaign. Much of this had been converted into gold, and it was no more than reasonable to suppose that in due course of time it would all find its way back to the banks. Perhaps the most interesting and accurate figures showing the effect of the impaign on the business of the savings banks are those given out yesterday by John P. Townsend, president of the Bow-ery Savings Bank. Mr. Townsend has in possession the reports up to Saturday of a list of eleven banks in this city, each having on deposit over \$10,000,000. This list is headed by the Bowery Savings Bank, which has deposits amounting to \$56,000,000, with a list of subscribers numbering 130,000.

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against deposits in the same length of time of \$26,000,000, leaving an excess in with-drawals of \$12,000,000 from July 1 to Nov. 1. the banner day of all so far as withdrawals were concerned. On that day alone \$35,000 Bank.

banks on this list was \$2,000,000. Some o the banks lost as much as 6 per cent. their deposits, while the lowest on the list was about 2 per cent. One of the interesting features of the matter is that the savings banks have in reality enjoyed a handsome profit by the excess in withdrawals of \$12,000,000 in four months, since the depositors lose their interest. The savings banks might have been obliged to reduce the rate of interest in view of the downward tendency of first-class securities in 000, which was withdrawn, will enable them to continue the present rate of interest paid on deposits.

These facts as given show the strain under which the savings banks have been operating all through the summer, and there is no doubt that September and tober were anxious months for the officials of these institutions. Little, if any, public attention was called to this peculiar dition, not only by reason of the silence maintained by bank officials, but also on account of the evident desire on the parof the depositor to keep the withdrawal o his savings a secret transaction. Many offi cials were prepared for a run in case the election of Bryan, and it is understood Frank Hohn and John Brennen, two that in one bank preparations had been made to demand the sixty days' notice allowed by law. The crisis is now passed and anxiety has been superseded by a feel-

WITHDRAW THE GREENBACKS.

The Next Step Necessary to Maintain

the maintenance of the gold standard. Let the Treasury Department go out of bustdemand notes or redeeming and canceling them, and the gold standard will take care of itself, if Congress will let it alone, All we need taxation for is revenue to meet the expenses of the government, it is insufficient for that, it should be increased for revenue only; otherwise money will have to be borrowed to meet the de ficiency, not to maintain the gold standard. With confidence in its maintenance established, even the constant redemption and issue to keep up the reserve, provided the revenue is sufficient to meet the expenditures. The present taxation may be adequate to supply revenue enough with re-newed activity in business and foreign trade, but if not it should be increased in

effectively, and not otherwise. With the fear of the silver standard removed, give the government revenue enough to meet appropriations, and the gold standard will call for no taxation. Give us a proper banking system and withdraw the greenbacks, and we shall have a better and safer currency and no occa-sion for a gold reserve in the treasury at

a way to supply the needed revenue most

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